

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth  
avenue.—EPOCH ADRES.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—  
FORTENO AND HIS GIANTS SEVENTEEN.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth  
street.—THE LONG STRIKE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
ARTICLE 47.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
OUR COLORED BROTHERS.BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE BOTTLE—CALI-  
FORNIA; OR, THE HEALING CHIN.THE THREE MIMICS, 514 Broadway.—CHICAGO BE-  
FORE THE FIRE, DURING THE FIRE AND AFTER THE FIRE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner  
Sixth av.—EPOCH ADRES.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTO-  
MIME OF HENRY DUMAS.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
THE NAVAL QUEEN.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—  
NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLINQUE, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTER HALL, 925 Broadway.—  
SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTER.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL  
CONCERT.PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.—  
LADY ORCHESTRA.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 7, 1872.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1.—Advertisements.  
2.—Advertisements.3.—Proceedings of the Republican National Con-  
vention. Nomination of General Grant for Presi-  
dent and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for  
Vice President.4.—American Jockey Club Races: A Lovely Day  
and a Large Attendance; Scenes on the  
Road, in the Stands and on the Course; Five  
Capital Races.—The Communists of New York  
and the Garde Republicaine.—Grand Lodge of  
Free Masons.—St. Joseph's Academy, Madison,  
N. J.—Rev. Dr. Huston: The Suspended  
Prior.—Editorial: The Moral Code—  
New York Athletic Club.5.—The Strike of Labor: An Eventful Day for the  
Men and Their Employers.—The Gallows in  
Texas.—The Supposed Poisoning: Inquest  
Over the Body of Assessor Edward O. Ander-  
son.—The Bridgeport Assassination.—Brewers'  
Congress.—Kansas Senatorial Investigation.  
Proceedings in Congress.—Board of Police  
Justices.—Speedy Justice.—Suicide in Texas—  
New York Athletic Club.6.—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Philadelphia  
Presidential Convention—Grant and Wilson—  
The Parties in the Field and the Party Still to  
Come"—Amusement Announcements.7.—The Washington Treaty.—Miscellaneous Cable  
Telegrams.—Shipping Intelligence.—Advertise-  
ments.8.—Interesting Proceedings in the New York and  
Brooklyn Courts.—Commodore Vanderbilt's  
Coachman.—The Reformed Church.—The Last  
of the Quakers.—Chauncey Johnson Again in  
Trouble.—Youthful Burglars Caught.—Drowned  
in the Hudson.—Serious Charge Against a  
Policeman.9.—Financial and Commercial: Commodore Van-  
derbilt Redivivus: Sweeping Conversion of  
New York Central Scrip: Competition for the  
Government Gold; the Northwest Common  
Dividend Passed; the Boston, Hartford and  
Erie Bonds Formally Opened; Further De-  
cline in Erie.—The Board of Audit.—The Isra-  
elites in the East.—Burglary in Thirty-four  
street.—Marriages and Deaths.—Advertise-  
ments.10.—Proceedings of the Republican National Con-  
vention (Continued from Third Page)—Advertise-  
ments.11.—Advertisements.  
12.—Advertisements.THE FRENCH BAND FOR BOSTON AND THE  
FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK.—The  
Garde Republicaine Band of France arrived  
in this city yesterday on its way to Boston to  
perform at the Peace Jubilee. The members  
enjoyed a pleasing reception on the part of the  
citizens of New York, their appearance in our  
streets evoking a very considerable amount of  
kindly interest in their behalf. With a  
portion of their own countrymen it was  
quite different, however. An organized  
body of men assuming to themselves a rep-  
resentation of the French Commune offered pos-  
itive, forcible insult, premonitory almost  
of bodily injury, to the bandsmen as they strolled  
out for recreation and sight-seeing. We have  
already protested against the soil of America,  
and the thoroughfares of American cities being  
made a battle field for the arbitration of the  
faction fights of Europe, and the French Com-  
munists must learn that we have law, and  
although we do not patronize the guillotine or  
own property in New Caledonia.THE ACQUITTAL OF THE KANSAS SENATOR,  
POMEROY, by the Committee on Privileges and  
Electors will be regarded as satisfactory by  
all parties, since the concurrence of the demo-  
cratic members of the committee is given in  
the important matter of alleged bribery. The  
election to the United States Senate under  
consideration took place as long ago as March,  
1867, and there seems to have been a fund of  
corrosion at the base of the charges. The  
heavily evidence was, as usual, very strong.  
Horne Greeley himself could not have given  
more pointed little-tattle testimony with less  
of truth in it when sifted to the bottom.  
Brown heard say that Jones had bribed Robin-  
son to vote for Smith. Jones denied the giving,  
Robinson the taking, and Smith ac-  
knowledgeed nothing but Robinson's vote.  
The latter fact was on the record, but the  
committee could not find that it was a  
damning exhibit. Pomeroy had been elected  
by the Kansas Legislature in joint convention,  
receiving eighty-four votes and his rival only  
twenty-five. The committee think that Pome-  
roy was lucky in his large majority, and leave  
the matter there. A comical cause of com-  
plaint is that made incidentally by the  
majority report touching the faithless conduct  
of the highly unscrupulous editor of a little  
Kansas flysheet, who, after accepting a hono-  
rarium (that is a mild term) to support Pome-  
roy, went over to Pomeroy's enemy. This  
was very heartless; but who will pity  
Pomeroy?The Philadelphia Presidential Con-  
vention—Grant and Wilson—The Parties  
in the Field and the Party Still to  
Come.

With unparalleled enthusiasm and exulta-  
tion the Philadelphia Convention has made a  
good work of the important business which  
called it together, in the adoption of General  
Grant and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as  
the republican ticket for the Presidential suc-  
cession, and in the endorsement of the claims  
of Grant as soldier and statesman, and of the  
measures and policy of his administration,  
foreign and domestic, in the party platform.  
Reduced to a few words, this is the work ac-  
complished by this National Republican Con-  
vention. The nomination of the President for  
another term was a foregone conclusion. Since  
the adoption of the fifteenth amendment,  
which is due to General Grant, we have never  
entertained the shadow of a doubt upon this  
point. Nor have the many intrigues and weak  
devices within and without the party camp  
to supersede him had any other effect among  
the honest masses of the republicans than to  
strengthen his claims and his cause as a candi-  
date for the succession. He was not only the  
strongest but the only available republican  
candidate for this contest. With him as their  
standard bearer—as we are assured from the  
State elections of 1871 and the more recent  
elections of 1872—success is morally certain;  
while with any other candidate in his place  
there was only the prospect offered to the re-  
publicans of general apathy, general de-  
moralization and a crushing defeat.

To the party representing the administra-  
tion the policy and the necessity of another  
term to Grant have been for a long time past  
as clearly defined as was the necessity of the  
renomination of Jackson in 1832 or of Lincoln  
in 1864. The action of the Philadelphia Con-  
vention, therefore, in the renomination of  
General Grant is simply the formal ratifica-  
tion of the general voice of the republican  
party. But the substitution of Henry Wilson  
for Schuyler Colfax as the candidate for the  
Vice Presidency is a change in the programme  
which requires some explanation. Mr. Colfax,  
as President of the Senate, has proved a good  
and faithful officer, and his party record cannot  
be impeached. But some months ago he was  
spoken of by the anti-Grant republicans as one  
of their faith, and his Presidential claims were  
brought on that side of the house as superior  
to those of Grant. But with the first hints he  
received in this direction he emphatically dis-  
claimed all Presidential aspirations and fran-  
kly declared his choice to be General Grant  
against the field. It is probable,  
however, that the rumors which had been cir-  
culated connecting him with the anti-Grant  
intrigues weakened him with the administra-  
tion party and thus opened the way to  
Wilson in the Convention.

We may, however, dismiss this presump-  
tion and satisfactorily account for the choice  
of Wilson in the place of Colfax on higher  
grounds of expediency. Senator Wilson, as  
was suggested yesterday, has made himself a  
prime favorite of the Southern States. They  
behave, indeed, his first friend from his first  
political mission among them preliminary to  
the active work in Congress of Southern recon-  
struction. In the next place he has become a  
prime favorite among the workmen, as was  
made manifest in the workmen's mass  
meeting lately held in this city, by which he  
was proclaimed the workmen's candidate  
for Vice President. And again, the defection  
of Mr. Sumner has had some effect among the  
old-line abolition radicals of Massachusetts  
and of the other New England States, which  
the Philadelphia Convention may have deemed  
it expedient to neutralize in making Wilson  
the right hand man of Grant in this campaign.  
And yet, again, while Colfax has lost the gloss  
of his campaign of 1868, Wilson comes forward  
with a general personal popularity which in  
its freshness and vitality will strengthen even  
General Grant. These reasons, we think, will  
serve fully to explain and to justify the substi-  
tution of Wilson for Colfax as the republican  
candidate for the Vice Presidency—the high  
favor in which Wilson stands among the  
Southern blacks, the partiality which has been  
expressed for him from the workmen of the  
North, his unimpaired strength in New Eng-  
land and his general popularity.

Now, how stands the battle? We have four  
parties in the field—the temperance and wo-  
men's rights party, the labor reform party, the  
Cincinnati liberal republican party and the  
regular republican party, and last, but not  
least, there is a fifth—the democratic party,  
still in the background. The ticket of the  
temperance and women's rights party is the  
ticket of Black and Russell; but, as it appears  
to have died and made no sign it may be  
thrown out of the schedule. The labor reform  
ticket is Judge Davis, liberal republican, of  
Illinois, and Governor Parker, democrat, of  
New Jersey, nominated at Columbus, Ohio, in  
February last, at the same time with the ticket  
of the temperance and women's rights party.  
The labor reformers, in choosing Davis and  
Parker, had two strings to their bow—the  
Cincinnati Convention and the democratic  
party. They failed to catch the Cincinnati  
Convention, and they will fail with Davis to  
catch the old birds of the democratic party,  
for old birds are not caught with chaff. Ac-  
cordingly, the Presidential ticket of the labor  
reformers may be dismissed. The Cincinnati  
independent ticket of Greeley and Brown was  
nominated with the understanding that it  
might count upon the support of the demo-  
cratic party; but, if not adopted by the demo-  
cratic National Convention of July, Greeley  
and Brown will probably be withdrawn from  
the battle.

The question, then, of the final shaping of  
this Presidential contest depends upon the  
approaching Democratic National Con-  
vention. In the event of the nomination of a  
regular democratic ticket, assuming that the  
Cincinnati candidate will be withdrawn, the  
contest will be reduced to a struggle between  
the republican and democratic parties. In  
such a contest the bulk of the floating ele-  
ments of the country will be drawn inevitably  
to Grant, and his popular majorities and his  
electoral majority of 1872 will exceed his  
majorities of 1868. On the other hand, with  
the adoption by the Democratic Convention of  
the Cincinnati independent ticket, which, lar-  
gely, at present, represents the floating ele-  
ments of the country and a very considerable  
portion of the democratic rank and file, the  
united forces of the democracy and the  
Greeley and Brown republicans and reformers  
may give us the sharpest and closest Presi-  
dential contest since that between Clay and

Polk, in 1844. Who knows? After the rejec-  
tion, however, by the Democratic Convention  
of 1868 of its great opportunity for a new  
departure and a vigorous campaign under the  
broad ensign of Chief Justice Chase, we are  
exceedingly doubtful of the acceptance of  
Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Con-  
vention of 1872.

We are not convinced, however, by the  
Bourbon democratic journals that the true  
course of their Baltimore Convention is the  
nomination of a regular party ticket. From  
the instructive democratic defeats of last year  
and this year, the fact stands forth in bold  
relief that the party has been reduced by its  
long succession of disasters to a hopeless popu-  
lar minority in the country, and that it needs  
reinforcements to be inspired with any hope of  
success against General Grant. Reinforce-  
ments are offered in the independent liberal  
republican ticket of Greeley and Brown. The  
Cincinnati Convention, in view of democratic  
support, might have done better, and it might  
have done worse. But what it did was under-  
taken with the advice and encouragement of  
certain authoritative leaders of the democratic  
party, and the party is morally bound by the  
compact. Greeley and Brown are the candi-  
dates of a new departure, in which they expect  
the promised support of the democracy, and  
from which they expect the maintenance of all  
the great measures and principles settled by  
the war, with certain reforms in the national  
administration in smaller matters. But if  
Greeley and Brown are to be confronted by a  
regular democratic ticket, in being reduced to  
a choice, as, for example, between Grant and  
Pendleton, they surely will not consent, as in  
the service of Pendleton, to remain as a third  
party in the field.

It is clear as the noonday sun, from the har-  
mony and overwhelming enthusiasm of this  
Philadelphia Convention in support of Grant,  
that, with some scattering exceptions, he is  
backed by the rank and file of the republican  
party throughout the country, North, South  
East and West. And yet, what with the tem-  
perance reformers and the labor reformers  
and the Cincinnati republican reformers, the  
democracy may astonish the world with the  
astounding results from their adoption of  
Greeley and Brown. Who can tell? That  
glorious old democratic hero, General Jack-  
son, might, perhaps, have been defeated in  
1832 with a coalition of the national republi-  
cans, the anti-masons and the Southern nul-  
lifiers, and other outside odds and ends, upon  
a common Presidential ticket; but as they  
could not agree to join their forces they were  
divided and Old Hickory walked over the  
course. And so Van Buren was elected in  
'36, and Polk in '44, and Taylor in '48, and  
Buchanan in '56, from the divisions of the  
opposition elements. Nothing but an oppo-  
sition coalition—democrats included—will  
suffice to make an impression against Grant  
and Wilson; and the only available basis for  
such a coalition now is the independent joint  
stock liberal ticket of Greeley and Brown.

The Labor Strikes—Alarming Tendency  
Towards Violence Manifested by the  
Workmen.

It will be seen from the news furnished in  
another column that the labor movement  
threatens to assume a lawless character, which  
cannot fail to exercise a most injurious in-  
fluence on its chances of success. As long as  
the workmen respected the law and abstained  
from interfering with the rights of others an  
amount of sympathy was felt for them by the  
general public which considerably embar-  
rased their opponents. This valuable moral  
support would have undoubtedly been con-  
tinued had the men on strike maintained their  
peaceful attitude. Even in face of provoca-  
tion they ought to have known that it was  
their interest to keep well within the limits of  
the law. Indeed, so patent was the necessity for  
the most scrupulous respect for the law that  
it argues a complete want of intelligence on  
the part of those individuals who have been  
guilty of violent interference with those who  
differ from them. It is no doubt annoying to  
the workmen that they cannot secure per-  
fect unity of opinion and action among them-  
selves, but the law of the land secures the  
right of every citizen to follow his own judg-  
ment in all lawful matters, and no mob com-  
binations can be permitted under any excuse  
to interfere with this sacred right. To per-  
mit a number of workmen to coerce their fel-  
low laborers, even to pursue a course of action  
which was for their undoubted benefit, would  
be to undermine the whole structure of our  
social and political freedom. It is, therefore,  
with deep concern and regret that we regard  
the state of excitement which existed through-  
out the city yesterday, and which was due in chief  
part to the threats of violence so freely in-  
dulged in by many of the men on strike.  
Unfortunately the advocates of the rights of  
labor did not in all cases confine themselves to  
the utterance of threats, but proceeded to put  
them into execution.

The police authorities seem to have been  
fully informed as to the gravity of the situa-  
tion, and to have taken steps to be ready for  
any emergency. Squads of officers were de-  
tailed to points where it was considered their  
presence might be required, and every prepa-  
ration made to promptly suppress any attempt  
at rioting. Indeed, we fear that if it had not  
been for the deterrent effect of these precau-  
tions yesterday would not have passed with-  
out a serious conflict between the strikers  
and the recalcitrant workmen. In fact, such a  
conflict was about to be inaugurated in Hester  
street, between a committee and a number of  
men who were at work and refused to leave,  
when the police intervened to preserve the  
peace. Similar scenes were enacted at other  
points, and it was considered advisable to  
place a guard of police on several large fac-  
tories in view of the threats made to destroy  
them. Men who imagine that they are serv-  
ing their cause by indulging in vagaries of  
this nature must be very stupid. It is diffi-  
cult to understand in what way they can  
hope to serve their interests by depriving  
themselves of the means of earning their  
bread. To burn down a factory is the silliest  
way that could be imagined of punish-  
ing a manufacturer, as the loss would certainly  
not fall on him, but on others who are alto-  
gether innocent of any crime against the  
workmen. Unless, indeed, our trades  
unions have adopted the monstrous fallacy  
put forward by the most impractical section  
of the French Commune, that labor and capital  
are necessarily enemies, such a principle,  
followed to its logical conclusion, would reduce  
mankind to a state of barbarism, and can never

be accepted by reasonable men. We do not  
believe that such wild notions have any hold  
on the vast majority of our working classes,  
who seek only the amelioration of their condi-  
tion within legitimate and reasonable limits.  
If they wish to succeed their victories must be  
moral ones, gained by peaceful and lawful  
means, otherwise the results cannot be lasting;  
for society is too strong for any combinations  
of individuals to be able to impose laws which  
are out of sympathy with public feeling or  
opposed to the general conscience.

The reports widely circulated that the labor  
advocates intended to adopt violent measures  
received unpleasant confirmation from the  
demonstrations of the committees, and the  
shooting of James Brownlee, in Forty-first  
street, furnishes a suggestive incident of what  
might occur if the more desperate of the labor  
reformers were not restrained by the strong  
arm of the law. In addition to these outrages  
others directed against the community have  
been menaced, even to the placing of the city in  
total darkness by driving off the men employed  
in the gasworks. The immediate effect of such  
action would be to give full swing to the thieves  
and ruffians who infest the city and create such  
a sentiment of irritation against the authors as  
would more than counterbalance anything they  
might hope to effect by the commission of  
such a wanton outrage.

If there be any cool heads among the  
strikers they had better remind their more un-  
reasonable comrades that other citizens besides  
strikers have rights that must be respected,  
and it is the interest of the men themselves to  
show by their conduct that they appreciate  
this fact. Whatever injustice may be inflicted  
on labor by the superior power of capital can  
only be redressed in this free land by moral  
agencies, and not by bludgeon arguments or  
incendiary attempts. Such means may be  
justifiable in lands where the toilers are slaves,  
without rights before the law or influence on  
the governing power; but here, where all citi-  
zens enjoy equal rights, they are indefensible.  
If the employers of labor refuse to accede to  
what the workmen consider their just de-  
mands they have an efficient means at hand  
to obtain their full rights by co-operation. By  
adopting this mode of carrying on the struggle  
against capital they could prove that their de-  
mands were founded in justice, and would un-  
questionably receive the sympathy and sup-  
port of the public. But whatever course they  
may elect to pursue they must keep clearly  
before their minds that others as well as they  
have rights to which the law will compel re-  
spect.

Earl Granville Proclaims the Indirect  
Claims Bill Withdrawn—Cheers in the  
House of Lords.

There is a chance, at length, of a settlement  
of this muddled and confusing question.  
Earl Granville made a highly important com-  
munication to the House of Lords last night.  
He read a letter from Mr. Schenck, in which  
the United States Minister in London affirmed  
that the supplemental article to the Treaty of  
Washington is amply sufficient to exclude the indirect claims,  
and authorized the statement to be made as coming  
from Washington. Lord Derby read a letter  
from Sir Stafford Northcote, in which that  
gentleman states that the Joint High Commis-  
sion in Washington understood that a promise  
was given that the American claims for in-  
direct damages would be withdrawn. Earl  
Granville's action was hailed with loud  
cheers, and in the face of the enjoy-  
ment of the national glorification Earl Russell  
withdrew his motion for an address to the Crown. Both nations will rejoice  
at this latter result of the consummation of the  
diplomacy, and give utterance to the hope  
that "Finality" John may have now reached  
the finale of his political inconsistencies, which  
have been more or less apparent, and each time  
more incomprehensible, during fifty-nine years,  
since his first entry to the House of Commons,  
in the year 1813.

## The Grenadier Guards' Band.

A very funny piece of news comes to us from  
England via the Atlantic cable. Among the  
many European bands which were expected to  
come to America and take part in the grand Bos-  
ton Jubilee was the famous band of the Gren-  
adier Guards. It is now announced that when the  
band had arrived at Liverpool and was about  
to embark on the voyage to this country orders  
were received from headquarters forbidding  
their departure. As the case is reported the  
counter order seems to have been most de-  
liberate, for the band had been in Liverpool  
for several days. In spite of its verisimilitude  
we can hardly credit the report. If we under-  
stand things rightly, permission for this band  
to attend the Boston Jubilee must have been  
granted under the authority of the Com-  
mander-in-Chief and the Queen. It is not con-  
ceivable that an order so given can have been  
revoked. If it has been revoked, and if the  
band of the Grenadiers has been forbidden to  
set sail for America, it must be admitted  
that Johnny Bull, in pants and petticoats,  
from the Queen and Lord John Russell down-  
ward, has lost his senses. Why hinder the  
Grenadier band from sailing to our shores?  
Not surely because of the debate in the House  
of Lords and the unfortunate speech of Earl  
Russell! Not surely because Great Britain  
fears that we intend to invade Canada, or that  
Great Britain intends to declare war against  
the United States! It cannot be for any such  
reasons. It is not impossible that if the Gren-  
adier Guards' band find their way to this coun-  
try and to the Hub of the Universe they may  
take a liking to American institutions, and it  
would not be wonderful if the band, in all its  
entirety, never found its way back to Merrie  
England. If the Commander-in-Chief dreads  
desertion we cannot blame him for his counter  
order, if such order has been given; but the  
counter order growing out of such fear will not  
redound to the honor of England. We shall  
not be surprised to learn that the report is  
a skillful invention of some malicious hoax  
manufacturer.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Boston, is at the Astor  
House.  
General J. C. Robinson, of the United States  
Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.  
Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is stopping  
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
General J. W. Barnes, of Texas, has arrived at  
the Grand Central Hotel.  
Major O. H. Howard, of the United States Army,  
has quarters at the Hoffman House.  
Commodore Murry, of the United States Navy, is  
at the Astor House.  
Judge J. W. M. Harris, of Mississippi, yesterday  
arrived at the New York Hotel.

## TERRIFIC EASTERN HURRICANE.

Great Damage to Shipping and  
Loss of Life.

## THE WRECKED VESSELS.

Havoc Among the Dorchester  
Yachting Fleet.The Storm Felt Along the Coast  
of Maine for Miles.

## BRAVERY OF THE LIFEBOAT MEN.

BOSTON, June 6, 1872.  
During the last thirty hours the city has been  
visited by one of the severest storms ever known  
so late in the season. The rain began falling on  
Tuesday evening and had continued with varying  
force until midnight. With the wind strong from  
the northeast yesterday, and a continuously increas-  
ing rainfall during most of the forenoon and after-  
noon, the day may be set down in the calendar as  
the most disagreeable of the season, and the storm  
the most severe that passed over this section  
at this time of the year for a long time. The wind  
at times blew in gusts and threatened to do a  
deal of damage, but so far as reported very little  
was done in the city proper, beyond the fall of sev-  
eral store signs. A report was current in a South  
End neighborhood for a few moments that the  
Coliseum had again succumbed, but it had its  
origin in the remark of a factiously inclined gentleman that "the  
wind had blown over" the structure. There was a  
decided whistling among the timbers of the im-  
mense building, but the firmness with which it  
stood the test fully justifies all the confidence that  
has been placed in its durability. In the city very  
little business was transacted, comparatively, the  
army of shoppers keeping close within doors until  
the weather should again woo them forth.  
In the harbor the high water and the very strong  
sea caused fears of disaster to shipping. Extra  
precautions were taken by the watchful tars  
to secure their craft, however, and they were  
in the main successful. Several vessels were  
signaled below in the afternoon, but they put  
out to sea again, not daring to come up. The  
Isle of Sky drifted from the East Boston side  
over to South Boston flats, and two or three  
smaller craft suffered some damage in the rigging.  
The East Boston boats had to make up toward the  
Navy Yard in order to escape being driven below.  
During the storm considerable fears were enter-  
tained by the members of  
THE DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB  
for the safety of the large number of yachts which  
were lying at their moorings off Commercial Point.  
Soon after eight o'clock the wind veered round to  
the east, tossing the little vessels on the billows  
and momentarily threatening them with destruc-  
tion. For about three hours the yachts held fast  
to their anchorage, and the large number of spec-  
tators who were gathered about the Point watch-  
ing the scene slowly dispersed, believing that the  
gale had spent its fury and predicting that the  
boats would be able to weather the "blow." A few  
minutes before eleven o'clock an unknown schooner-  
rigged yacht, which had recently arrived from  
Maine, and which was about eight miles off  
a mile seaward from the squadron, was ordered to  
drag her anchor and start out to sea. She was seen  
to swing round with the wind, which caused her to  
carry overboard all her gear and to lose about  
eight or nine fathoms of water. The owner is at  
present unknown, but competent judges estimate  
her value at about \$1,200. The wind had  
NOW INCREASED TO ALMOST A HURRICANE,  
and the remainder of the yachts began to drag in-  
land. Efforts were made to board and make sail  
on a few of them, but before the work could be ex-  
ecuted a sudden gust of wind sent the sloop Pacer  
bounding in, and almost running down a small boat  
which was going to her assistance. Next came  
the sloop Fanchon, Captain Holmes, driving  
with great violence upon a float and lying on  
her beam ends, carrying her crew and passengers  
her sides badly. The damage done to the Fan-  
chon is roughly estimated at \$600. The report that  
the schooner driven ashore and dashed to pieces  
against the rocks attracted a large number of per-  
sons interested in yachting to the scene.

THE SCHOONER CYPRUS, OF MILLBRIDGE,  
Captain Robinson, went ashore on Rye Beach,  
about noon, and was ordered to raise her anchor  
and to be ready to start at a moment's notice.  
The crew consisted of five persons, including Cap-  
tain Robinson, and the schooner was ordered to  
drag her anchor and start out to sea. The schooner  
was an old one, owned by S. C. Loud, of Boston,  
and was worth about \$4,000, being insured for  
about half that sum.

THE SCHOONER JANE, OF BOSTON,  
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about noon, and was ordered to raise her anchor  
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